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Tortricidae from the Tervuren Museum, 6: *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845 and *Orilesa* Razowski, 2006 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

19 Archipinae species belonging to *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845 and *Orilesa* Razowski, 2006 are discussed. 12 species (*Clepsis ocladia* Razowski, sp. n., *C. enarga* Razowski, sp. n., *C. lusingae* Razowski, sp. n., *C. oidema* Razowski, sp. n., *C. gongyla* Razowski, sp. n., *C. barbellata* Razowski, sp. n., *C. humilaria* Razowski, sp. n., *C. letheana* Razowski, sp. n., *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n., *O. mubalea* Razowski, sp. n., *O. caminosa* Razowski, sp. n., *O. haemyla* Razowski, sp. n., *O. aberdarica* Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, *Clepsis, Orilesa*, new species, Afrotropical.

Tortricidae del Tervuren Museum, 6: ***Clepsis*** **Guenée, 1845 y** ***Orilesa*** **Razowski, 2006 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)**

Resumen

Se examinan 19 especies de Archipinae pertenecientes a C*lepsis* Guenée, 1845 and *Orilesa* Razowski, 2006. Se describen 12 nuevas especies (*Clepsis ocladia* Razowski, sp. n., *C. enarga* Razowski, sp. n., *C. lusingae* Razowski, sp. n., *C. oidema* Razowski, sp. n., *C. gongyla* Razowski, sp. n., *C. barbellata* Razowski, sp. n., *C. humilaria* Razowski, sp. n., *C. letheana* Razowski, sp. n., *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n., *O. mubalea* Razowski, sp. n., *O. caminosa* Razowski, sp. n., *O. haemyla* Razowski, sp. n., *O. aberdarica* Razowski, sp. n.).
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, *Clepsis, Orilesa*, nuevas especies, Afrotropical.

Introduction

The present paper constitutes the sixth part of the studies on Afrotropical Tortricidae from the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium and the second part of the tribe Archipini. It deals with only two but widely distributed genera of which *Orilesa* Razowski, 2006 is found within Tropical Africa and *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845 is known from all continents. The synonymies of the latter are still insufficiently explained and thus some genera are provisionally included in it (e.g. *Metamesia* Diakonoff, 1960 in this paper).

The specimens were collected in Congo and Kenya.

SYSTEMATICS

Clepsis brachyptycta (Meyrick, 1938

Five specimens from Nigeria (Oluduch, 21-III-1974, J. T. Medler); 3 specimens from Kenya (Kakamega Forest UDO Camp, 1600 m, 17-IV-2001, also 16-X-2006 and 19-IV-2001, primary forest).

Clepsis enochlodes (Meyrick, 1938)

Two specimens from Kenya (Ruhuryini Gates, Aberdares Nat. Park, 21 and 22-XI-2000, all collected by U. Dall'Asta).

***Clepsis ocladia* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 1, 2, 26)

Holotype male: "Col. Mus. Tervuren, Kenya, Kakamega Forest, 1575 m, 00.20' N 34.52' E, 16-X-2001, leg. Dr. U. Dall'Asta". GS 00676.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing rather broad; costa curved outwards; costal fold slender; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour dirty cream sprinkled, strigulated, and suffused brownish. Markings brownish: Basal blotch reduced to a costal suffusion; median fascia interrupted subcostally; subapical blotch reduced; some brownish cream strigulae in the apical area. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream slightly mixed grey; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2): Uncus broad, rounded posteriorly; socius small; arm of gnathos slender, simple; sacculus slender, convex medially; labis elongate with long, slender terminal process accompanied by a shorter bifid process; aedeagus slender, strongly curved, pointed ventroterminally.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. ocladia* is closest to *enochlodes* from which it differs chiefly in having smaller, slenderer and strongly curved aedeagus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the shape of aedeagus; Latin: *oclado* - I am bending.

***Clepsis enarga* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 3, 4, 27)

Holotype male: "Kenya: Aberdares Nat. Park 9-IV-2000, Fishing Lodge Camp, site alt 2920, 00.22' S 36.54' E E (K6) Ugo Dall'Asta"; GS 00599. Paratypes 10 males: One paratype with identical label as above; two paratypes with similar labels with dates 10-IV-2000, Fishing Lodge Point 2910 m; Salient alt 2126, 4-IV-2000, 24-XI. Four specimens from Karuru Falls, 2980 m, 24-XI-2000. Two specimens from Naro Moru Track, 26 and 27-XI-2000, 2560 m.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head pale orange cream; thorax grey, base of tegula blackish. Forewing expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex at base; termen oblique, delicately sinuate. Ground colour pale grey; suffusions grey; dots brown. Markings dark brown: Basal blotch in shape of an incomplete postbasal fascia; median fascia broadening beneath middle, pale edged proximally; subapical blotch greyer with brown marks; row of whitish grey spots and brown-grey strigulae at termen; cilia greyish with blackish basal line. Hindwing cream, tinged brownish terminally; cilia whitish.

Variation: One specimen with grey terminal suffusion beneath middle; one example brownish sprinkled yellowish with brown, indistinct forewing markings and hindwing.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4): Uncus very broad, narrowing basally, convex terminally; gnathos simple; valva fairly broad; sacculus slender, slightly convex; transtilla weak with large, thorny labides; aedeagus slender, bent.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In male genitalia this species is similar to *brachyptycta* but has broad labides and slender aedeagus; *enarga* is closely related to *C. scaedoxa* (Meyrick, 1945).

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to distinct facies of the moth; Greek: ἐναργες (enarges) - visible.

Clepsis scaedoxa (Meyrick, 1945)

Seven specimens from Congo (Elisabethville, IV-1953 and, same label IV-V-1952; all collected by Ch. Seydel.

Clepsis stenophora (Bradley, 1965)

Remarks: This species was described from Belgian Congo (Zaire).

21 specimens from Kenya (Aberdares Nat. Part, 1600 m, 12- IV-2001, P. Vanschutbroeck; Nairobi Region: Olulua Forest 1835 m, 9-IV-2002; 1600 m, 23. X. 2001; Makalia Falls Camp, 10 and 12-X-2001 all coll., U. Dall'Asta) and Belgian Congo (P.N.A.: Rugetsi River, road to Kasindi, 1100 m, 13-X-1956, P. Vanschuytbroeck and Elisabethville, IV-V-1952, Ch. Seydel).

Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, and Belgian Congo.

Remarks: This species was described from Ruwenzori Range, Uganda. All examined specimens are males; BRADLEY (1965) illustrated male and female genitalia.

Clepsis praeclinata (Meyrick, 1921)

18 specimens from Belgian Congo (Elisabethville, XII-1937, XI-1936, IV-1952, IV-V-1952, Ch. Seydel and Rutsuru, X-1937, J. Ghesquière) and Kenya (Nakuru Nat. Park: Makalia Falls Camp, 10-X-2001; Nairobi Region: Olulua Forest 1835, 9-IV-2002, U. Dall'Asta).

Remarks: This species was described from Zimbabwe, South Africa and probably is widely distributed hence now recorded from Belgian Congo and Kenya.

***Clepsis lusingae* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 5, 6, 28)

Holotype male: "Congo belge P.N.U., Lusinga 1760 m, 23-III-1947, leg. Mis. G. F. de Witte"; GS 00452. Paratype male: River Lusinga 1760 m, 7-IV-1947, same collector.

Description: Wing span 12.3 mm. Head cream; thorax rust cream. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa convex basally, then rather straight; costal fold preserved, broad; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour yellowish cream spotted pale orange ferruginous. Markings concolorous with spots with brownish parts: median fascia brownish at costa and beneath middle; subapical blotch accompanied by indistinct subterminal marking (in right wing only). Cilia cream. Hindwing creamish in anal half tinged brownish; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6): Uncus slender basally, strongly expanding to middle, gradually tapering posteriorly, with slender terminal part; gnathos simple; valva rather broad, rounded terminally; sacculus convex postbasally; transtilla with large basal parts (labides) and weak median, separate parts; aedeagus slender, slightly bent, with short ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. lusingae* is closely related to *C. oridema* (q.v.) but *lusingae* with broadly rounded lateral parts of the uncus and distinct angulation of the sacculus; it may also be compared with *C. scaedoxa* but the latter with out terminal projection of the uncus and broad aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to the River Lusinga (at which the species was found).

Remarks: The holotype was identified by BRADLEY (1963) as *Tortrix platystega* Meyrick described from Kilimanjaro. The compared syntype differs from this species in uniform ground colour of forewing and transverse, complete markings. The holotype of *platystega* should be housed in the Paris Museum.

***Clepsis oidema* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 7, 8, 29)

Holotype male: "Elisabethville, IV-V-1952, Ch. Seydel"; GS 00439. Paratypes 13 males; nine from same locality but three dated IV-1952, one 8-IV-1937, all collected by Ch. Seydel, and two North Sector [of Congo]: Bumali a village near Mutwanga 1300 m, 28-XI-1956, P. Vanschuytbroeck.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head cream, thorax brownish. Forewing as in *lusingae* but costal fold slenderer. Ground colour cream. Markings pale brown: median fascia incomplete; subterminal blotch distinct. Cilia cream. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia cream.

Variation: Paler and darker specimens, some with distinct brownish forewing markings (remnants of basal blotch at dorsum may be preserved).

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8): Uncus slender basally, abruptly expanding before middle, triangular

postmedially before slender termination; gnathos simple; valva broad to beyond middle; sacculus convex and broad submedially; labides rather slender; aedeagus slender, almost straight.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. oidema* is closely related to *lusingae* but broad part of the uncus in this species is shorter, not rounded laterally and convexity of the sacculus broad, rounded.

Etymology: The name refers to shape of the uncus; Greek: *οἰδεμα* (oidema) - a swelling.

***Clepsis gongyla* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 9, 10, 30)

Holotype male: "Congo Belge: P.N. U. Lusinga (1.760 m.), 17-III-1947, Mis. G. F. de Witte. 55a"; GS 00449. Paratypes 6 males labelled as above dated 14-V-1949; two specimens collected at Mubale R. (1840 m), 14-V-1947 and Buye-Bala af. g. Muye (af. d. Mufira, 1750 m, 23-31-III-1948, all by same collector.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa gradually convex to middle; termen moderately oblique, straight; costal fold absent. Ground colour pale yellowish cream; strigulation weak, brownish. Markings brown: median fascia interrupted submedially; terminal blotch followed by indistinct line directed towards end of termen. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing cream, in anal half greyer; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10): Uncus very broad, rounded apically; socius atrophied; arm of gnathos slender but with broad, pointed subterminal lobe; terminal plate large; valva moderately broad; sacculus distinctly convex before middle, densely thorny from beyond top of convexity to the end; transtilla without lateral labides but with large, strongly sclerotized submedian processes, membranously connected medially; ends of processes thorny; aedeagus strongly curved, slender; cornuti absent.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In facies, similar to *C. designata* (Meyrick, 1912) but male genitalia resembling *C. brachysticta* (Meyrick, 1935), distinct by broad processes of the transtilla and slender aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to shape of the uncus; Greek: *γονγψλα* (gongyla) - rounded.

***Clepsis barbellata* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 11, 12, 31)

Holotype male: "Coll. Mus. Congo, Elisabethville, II-1940, H. J. Brédo; GS 00677".

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head and thorax cream; frons with slight orange admixture. Forewing broadest before middle, costa straight to end of fold which is broadest medially; termen moderately oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream with diffuse pale orange suffusions chiefly terminally. Markings brownish: Basal blotch preserved at costa; median fascia broadening dorsally, scaled pale orange medially; subapical blotch short. Cilia cream tinged orange terminally. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia and apex of wing more cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12): Uncus broad, rounded posteriorly; socius reduced; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate large; valva oval; sacculus slender with setose postmedian process and slender terminal third; transtilla with pair of thorny lobes; aedeagus slender, strongly curved.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. barbellata* is closely related and externally similar to *C. gongyla* but *barbellata* easily distinguished by the presence of a large postmedian process of sacculus, the short aedeagus, and the broadened terminal parts of the processes of the transtilla.

Etymology: The name refers to the presence of the lobe of the sacculus; Latin: *barbella* - a little beard (barbellata - bearded).

Clepsis episema (Diakonoff, 1960)

Twenty specimens from Belgian Congo (P.N.A., Sector Nord, Rugetsi route, Kasindi 1100 m, 13-X-1956, P. Vanschuytbroeck; Elisabethville, IV-1949, Ch. Seydel), Kenya (Nairobi, Olulua Forest 1600

m, 23-X-2001, and 27-VIII-1999; Naro Moru Track, 26-XI-2000, 2560 m; Aberdare Nat. Park 1600 m, 12-IV-2001, all coll. U. Dall'Asta), and South Africa (Gueteng 1000 m, Pretoria East, 9-IX-2004, J. & W. De Prins).

Distribution: *C. episema* was described from Madagascar; it is certainly widely distributed as found in Ethiopia (RAZOWSKI & TREMATERRA 2010) and now in Belgian Congo and Kenya.

***Clepsis humilaria* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 13, 14, 32)

Holotype male: "Congo Belge: P.N.U. Kenia (1700 m), 28-III-1948, Mis. G. F. de Witte: 126a"; GS 00450.

Description: Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa uniformly convex, without fold; apex pointed; termen oblique, straight. Wing unicolorous cream with slight yellow-brown admixture; a few blackish dots present. Cilia paler than wing. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14): Uncus broad with short terminal, rounded apically lobes; valva, sacculus, and transtilla as in *C. episema*; aedeagus fairly broad, tapering posterad, with long ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. humilaria* is closely related to *C. episema* but differs from it chiefly in having short terminal lobes of the uncus; from *C. designata* it differs in the aedeagus. Facies of *humilaria* is similar to *Catamacta scrutatrix* Meyrick, 1912 from Natal, South Africa.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the facies of this species; Latin: *humilis* - weak.

Clepsis designata (Meyrick, 1921)

Five males from Congo Belge (P.N.U., R[iver] Mubale - 1480 m, 10-13-V-1947, G. F. de Witte).

Remarks: This species was described from South Africa; catalogued by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2006).

***Clepsis letheana* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 23, 33)

Holotype female: "Congo Dem[ocratic] Rep.[ublic] Bas-Congo, 320 m, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 05.37' S 13.05' E, 6-VI-2007, leg. J. De Prins"; GS 00434.

Description: Wing span 10 mm. Head creamish, vertex, markings of labial palpus, and tegula ferruginous; remaining parts of tegumen cream rust. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex, especially in basal part; termen weakly oblique and convex. Ground colour of basal half of wing cream ferruginous, with cream towards median fascia especially in dorsal half, strongly suffused brownish ferruginous in posterior half; costal strigulae rust brown. Markings rust brown: postbasal blotch preserved in dorsal half of wing; median fascia gently concave proximally, rather uniformly broad; subapical blotch reduced to two spots; subterminal fascia as a row of dots; elongate blotch from beyond middle of median fascia to postmedian part of termen. Cilia paler than terminal part of wing. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler, tinged cream at apex.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23): Papilla analis broad; apophyses rather short; cup-shaped part of sterigma not expanding posterad, well sclerotized; lateral part of postostial sterigma slender, tapering towards apophyses; ductus bursae moderately long, uniformly broad except for large basal part from which originates very slender ductus seminalis; signum large with large blade, long basal sclerite but without capitulum.

Diagnosis: In facies *C. letheana* resembles many New World species of this genus, e.g. *Clepsis fraterna* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 from Ecuador. From all Afrotropical species *letheana* differs in having a postmedian blotch perpendicular to termen. Female genitalia resemble Madagascan *C. episema* (Diakonoff, 1960) but differ chiefly in very large signum and proximal part of ductus bursae.

Etymology: The name refers to status of the species; Greek: λεθηε (lethe) - forgotten.

Orilesa olearis (Meyrick, 1912)

Material examined: 18 specimens from Belgian Congo (Elisabethville, 4-III-1950, Ch. Seydel; Lusinga, 1760 m, 11-IV-1947: G. F. de Witte; Buye-Bala, Muye, 1750 m, 25-31-III-1948; R. Moubale, 1480 m, 14-V-1947; Kenia: Kakamega Forest, Primary Forest 1600 m, 00.20' N 34.52' E, 18-IV-2001, U. Dall'Asta).

Remarks: *O. olearis* was discussed by RAZOWSKI (2006) and its male genitalia were illustrated. This species was described from Transvaal, South Africa. BROWN (2006) catalogized it in Cnephasiini, as an unplaced species. Female remain unknown.

***Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 15, 16, 24, 34, 35)

Holotype male: "Nigeria: Oludu CR, SE State 21-III-1971, Col. J. T. Medler"; GS 00457. Paratypes: 12 specimens with same label, two dated 7 and 15-III-1971. Twelve specimens labelled: "Congo Belge: P.N.A, 14-XII-1956, VS 850, Massif Ruwenzori marais Kivita pres Ibatama, 1780 m, 14-XII-1957, P. Vanschuytbroeck" and 4-VII-1957, same collector or similarly: Kalonge, 2060 m, River Kalaulekoa affl. Butahu, 1740 m, 9-XII-1957; River Talya affl.; Bongoya 1100-1250 m, aff. Talaya River 11-III-1947; Kakalari River affl. Bombi 1800 m, 28-XI-1957; Muramba, affl. Indray River, 1050 m, 8-XI-1956; Meya aff. Ikono River, Semliki 850 m, 12-I-1957, all in "Sector Nord." Two female specimens from Kenya (Mt Kenya, Chorogia 1600 m, 13-14-IV-2001 and Kakamega Forest 1590 m, 15-X-2001, both U. Dall'Asta leg.).

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish cream; thorax brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique. Ground colour cream tinged brown; strigulation on both ground colour and markings brown. Basal blotch indistinct; median and posterior markings somewhat darker than ground colour. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing dirty cream mixed brownish especially on periphery; cilia creamish.

Variation: Wing span 15-18 mm, usually 15-15 mm. Ground colour, markings and hindwing more or less dark, brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16): Uncus broad, strongly expanding posteriorly, rounded terminally; dorsal process from base of terminal plate of gnathos broad terminally; sacculus convex postbasally with postmedian lobe; lobe at base of transtilla broad terminally; aedeagus rather short, broad; coecum penis short, broad.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24): Papilla analis rather uniformly broad thoroughout; cup-shaped part of sterigma (colliculum, part of antrum?) membranous, finely sclerotized at ostium bursae; short sclerite anteriorly to the latter; lateral parts of postostial sterigma elongate-triangular; signum short with rounded capitulum.

Diagnosis: *O. legitimana* is closely allied to *O. mediocris* (Meyrick, 1914) from Transvaal, South Africa (the two have broad, rounded terminally uncus) and with *O. olearis* (Meyrick, 1912) from Kenia which has triangulater terminal half of the uncus. *O. legitimana* differs from these species is broad aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to a separate status of this taxon; Latin: *legitima* - entitled.

***Orilesa mubalea* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 17, 18, 36)

Holotype male: "Congo Belge P.N.U., R.[iver] Mubale 1480 m, 14-V-1947 leg. Mis. G. F. de Witte»; GS 00530. Paratype an identically labelled male.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax cream with indistinct brownish admixture. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa distinctly convex basally; termen moderately oblique, slightly concave. Wing concolorous with thorax without markings. Hindwing cream tinged brownish at apex; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18): Uncus large, broad, expanding in distal half; socius small; arm of gnathos slender process of base of terminal plate strong; valva slender; sacculus delicate, weakly

convex postbasally; transtilla with lateral lobes and slender processes; aedeagus moderately large to minute median thorn laterally; coecum penis moderate.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *O. mubalea* is related to with the three above mentioned species (chiefly with *legitimana* and *mediocris* as having broad termination of the uncus) but is distinct by broad base of the uncus and the processes of the transtilla.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the River Mubale.

***Orilesa caminosa* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 19, 20, 37)

Holotype male: "[Belgian Congo] Eala, X-1936, J. Ghesquière"; GS 00538. Paratype male from Belgian Congo: P.N.A., Sector Nord, Bumall, Mutwanga 1300 m, 28-XI-1956, VS 821, P. Vanschuytbroeck.

Description: Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa uniformly convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour cream white sparsely dotted brownish. Markings ferruginous brownish; median fascia straight proximally, interrupted near middle; subapical blotch accompanied by a line extending towards tornus; termen edged brown in costal half. Cilia whitish. Hindwing cream; cilia whitish.

Variation: Wing span of one paratype 14 mm; ground colour of forewing browner finely strigulated brown; markings brown: remnants of basal blotch at dorsum; median fascia proximally edged dark brown; hindwing brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20): Uncus large, expanding from before middle, delicately tapering postmedially, with protruding terminal part; lobes of terminal parts of arm of gnathos short, rounded; median sclerite extending from base of terminal plate; valva tapering in posterior part terminally; costa with sclerotized basal lobe followed by a submedian lobe; sacculus weakly convex postmedially; transtilla slender medially, broad basally, with rounded basal lobes; aedeagus slender; curved; cornuti moderately long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *O. caminosa* is closely related to *O. haemyla* (the following species) but *caminosa* has slender aedeagus and weakly convex sacculus; from *legitima* this species differs chiefly in much slenderer uncus.

Etymology: The name refers to shape of the uncus; Greek: *καμινος* (kaminos): a chimney.

***Orilesa haemyla* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 21, 22, 38)

Holotype male: «Congo Belge: P.N.U. Lusinga (1760 m.) 10-IV-1947, Mis. G. F. de Witte. 223a"; GS 00444. Paratypes 5 males with similar labels but dated 17-III-1947; 1480 m, 1-20-V-1947; and 14-V-1947.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm. Head pale brownish yellow; thorax browner. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex to middle; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish cream finely strigulated brownish. Markings yellowish brown, brown edged: basal blotch strongly reduced; median fascia straight proximally; subapical blotch accompanied by weak line extending towards tornus; termen dotted brown. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish cream, cilia paler.

Variation: Paler and darker specimens.

Male genitalia (Figs 21, 22): Uncus large, broadest medially; gnathos as in *caminosa*; costa of valva with sclerotized antemedian lobe; sacculus distinctly convex postbasally; transtilla with strong basal lobe; aedeagus rather thick with small ventroterminal thorn.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: This species is closely related to *O. caminosa* but differs from it in having strongly convex, rounded sacculus and stout aedeagus.

Etymology: The name refers to similarity of *haemyla* to *caminosa*; Greek: ἡαιμψλος (haimylos): crafty.

***Orilesa aberdarica* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 25, 39)

Holotype female: "Kenya: Aberdares Nat. Park, Salien alt. 2126 m, 00.23º S 36.52º E (16), 4-IV-2000, Ugo dall'Asta"; GS 00572. Paratypes 9 similarly labelled females: 8 examples with dates 2-IV-2000, 2334 m, Ruburuini Gates 2260 m and 3-IV-2001, 2000 m, and one dated 12-IV-2001, 1600 m.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head pale brownish ferruginous; thorax brownish scaled yellow ferruginous. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex at base; termen somewhat oblique, gently sinuate. Ground colour yellowish densely sprinkled and suffused olive brown and brown, strigulated in terminal area. Markings brownish with olive ochreous suffusions and brown strigulae. Cilia yellow cream, brownish beneath apex. Hindwing brown, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Apophyses fairly large; cup-shaped part of sterigma large, tapering proximally; lateral parts slender; antrum with small sclerite; bursa copulatrix without any sclerite.

Diagnosis: In facies, *O. aberdarica* is similar to *O. olearis* but ground colour of forewing of *aberdarica* is yellower, sprinkled brown and hindwing brown.

Etymology: The name refers to the Aberdares National Park, Kenia.

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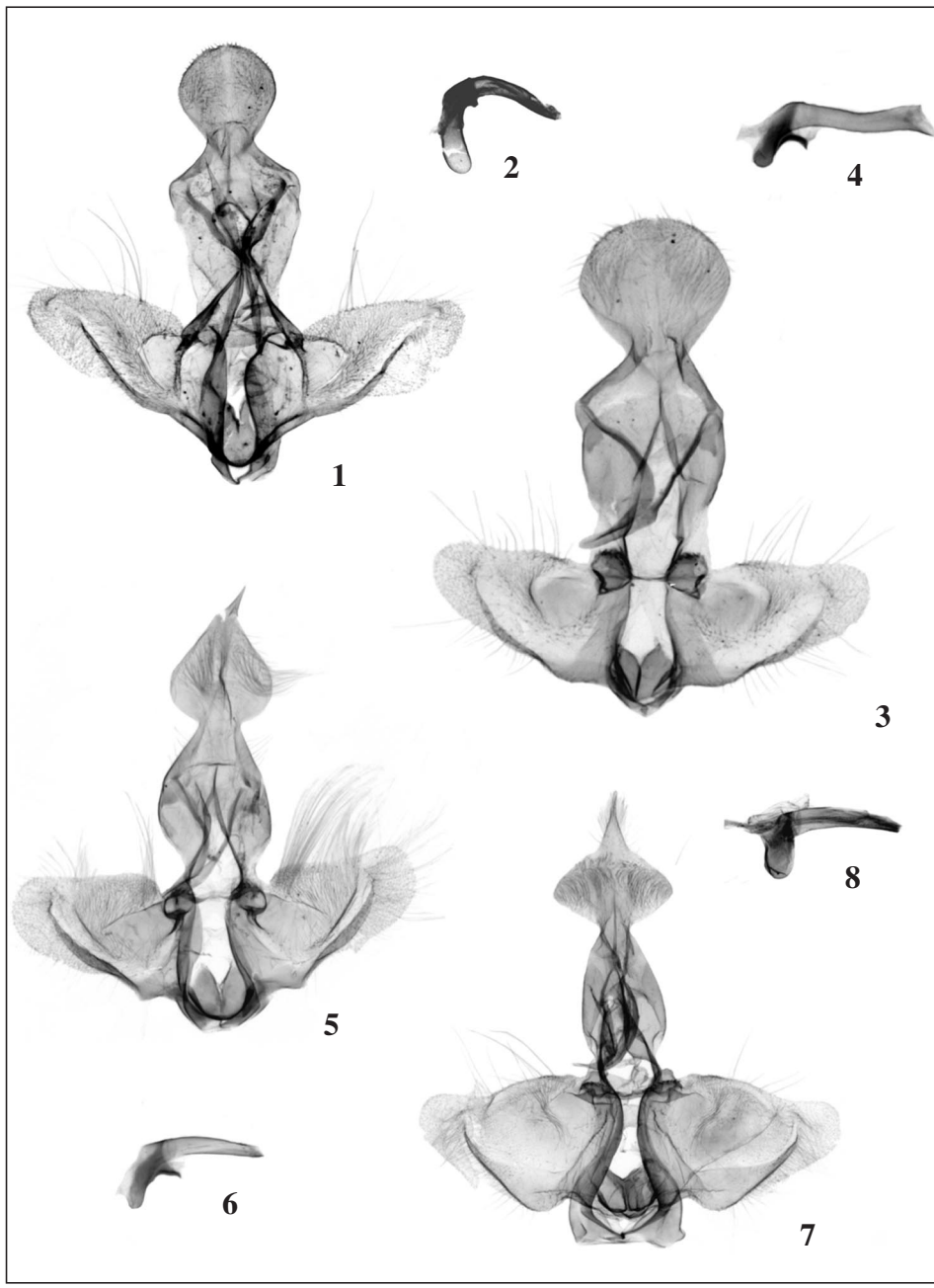
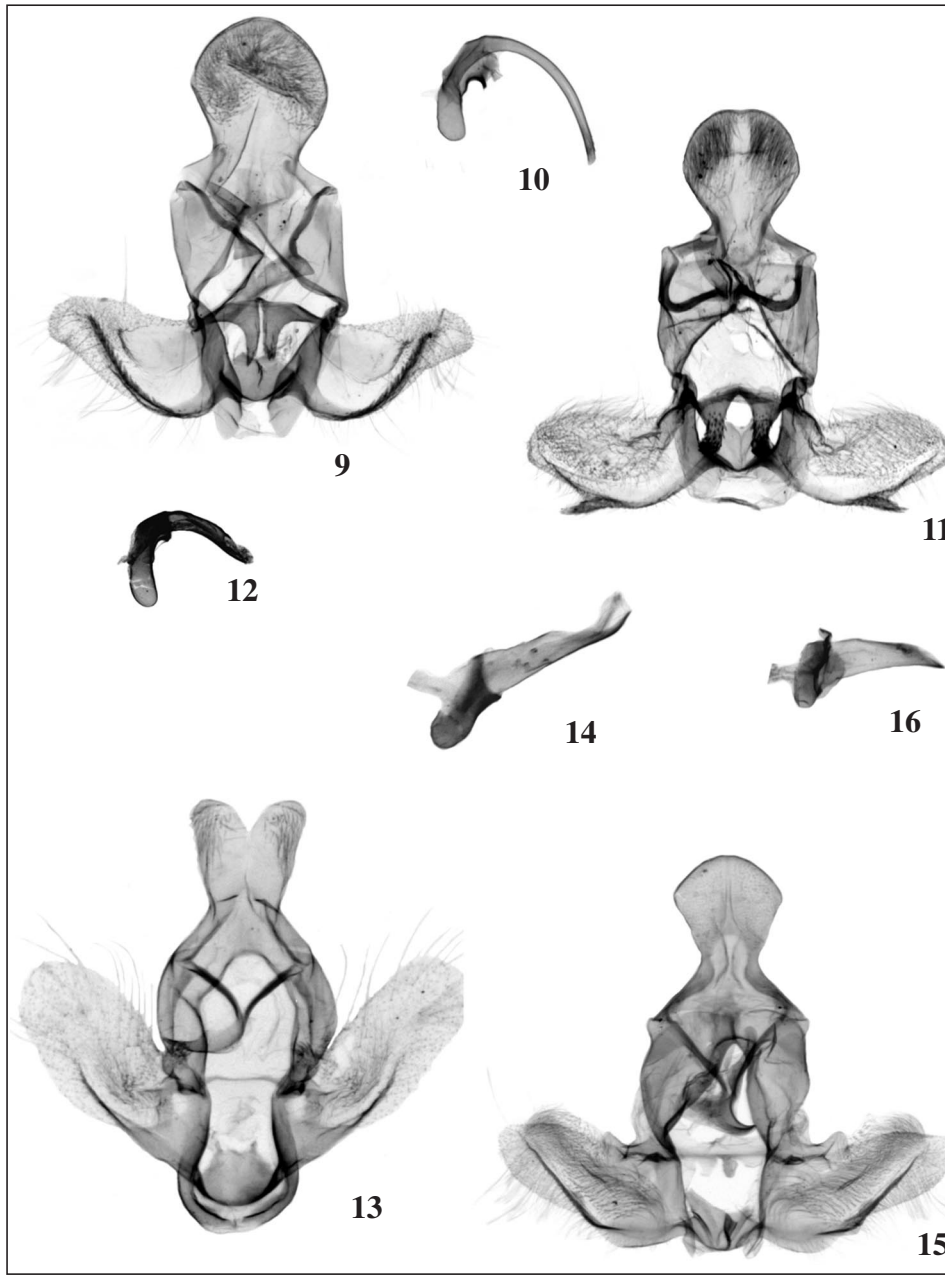
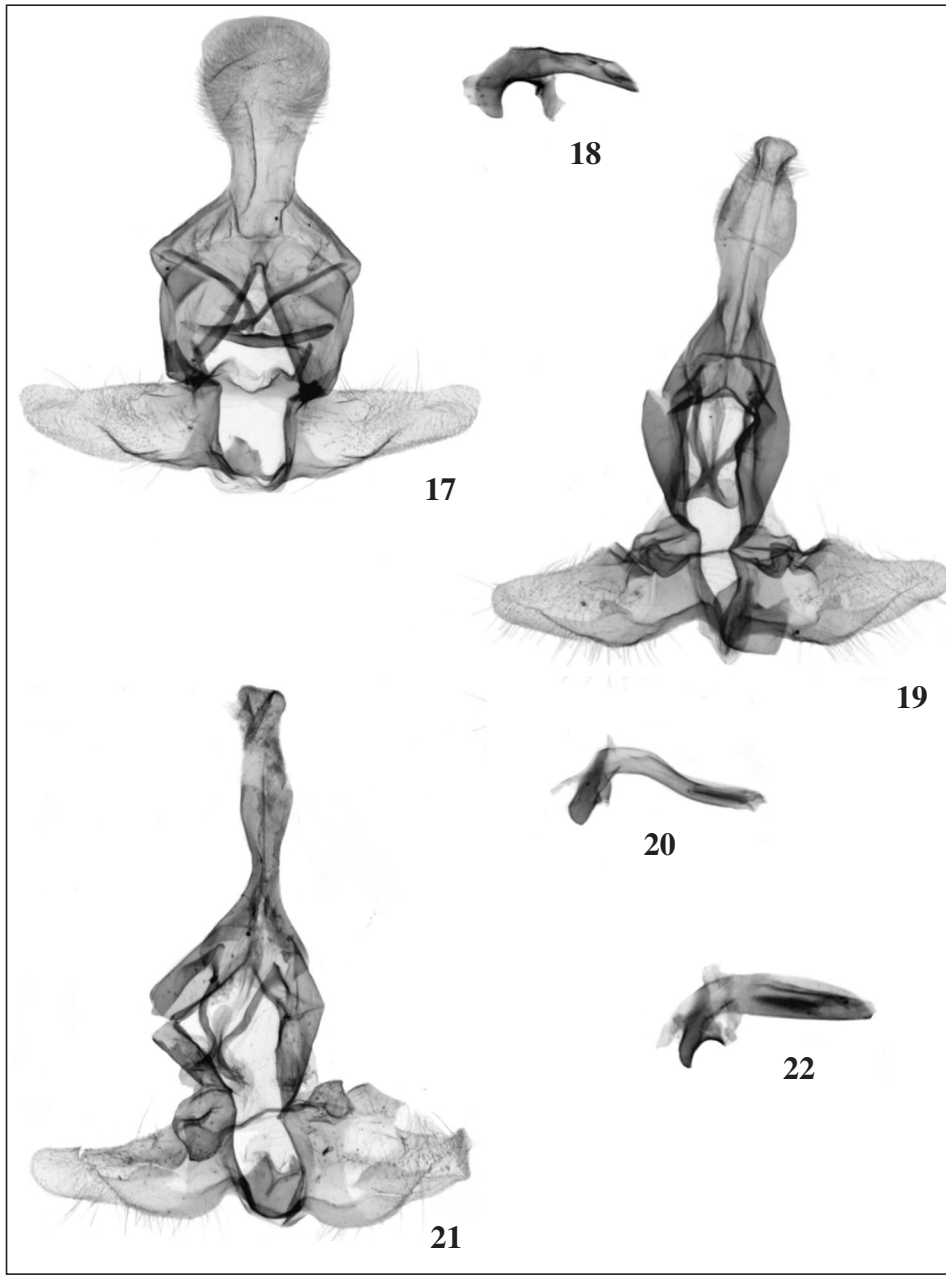


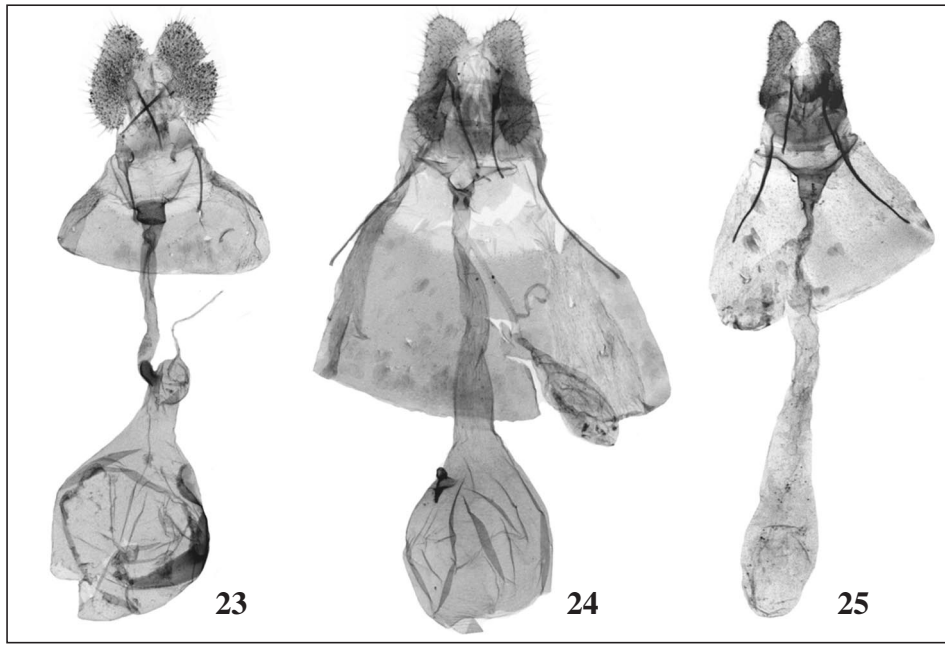
Figs. 1-8.– Male genitalia. **1-2**. *Clepsis ocladia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **3-4**. *Clepsis enarga* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. **5-6**. *Clepsis lusingae* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **6-8**. *Clepsis oidema* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



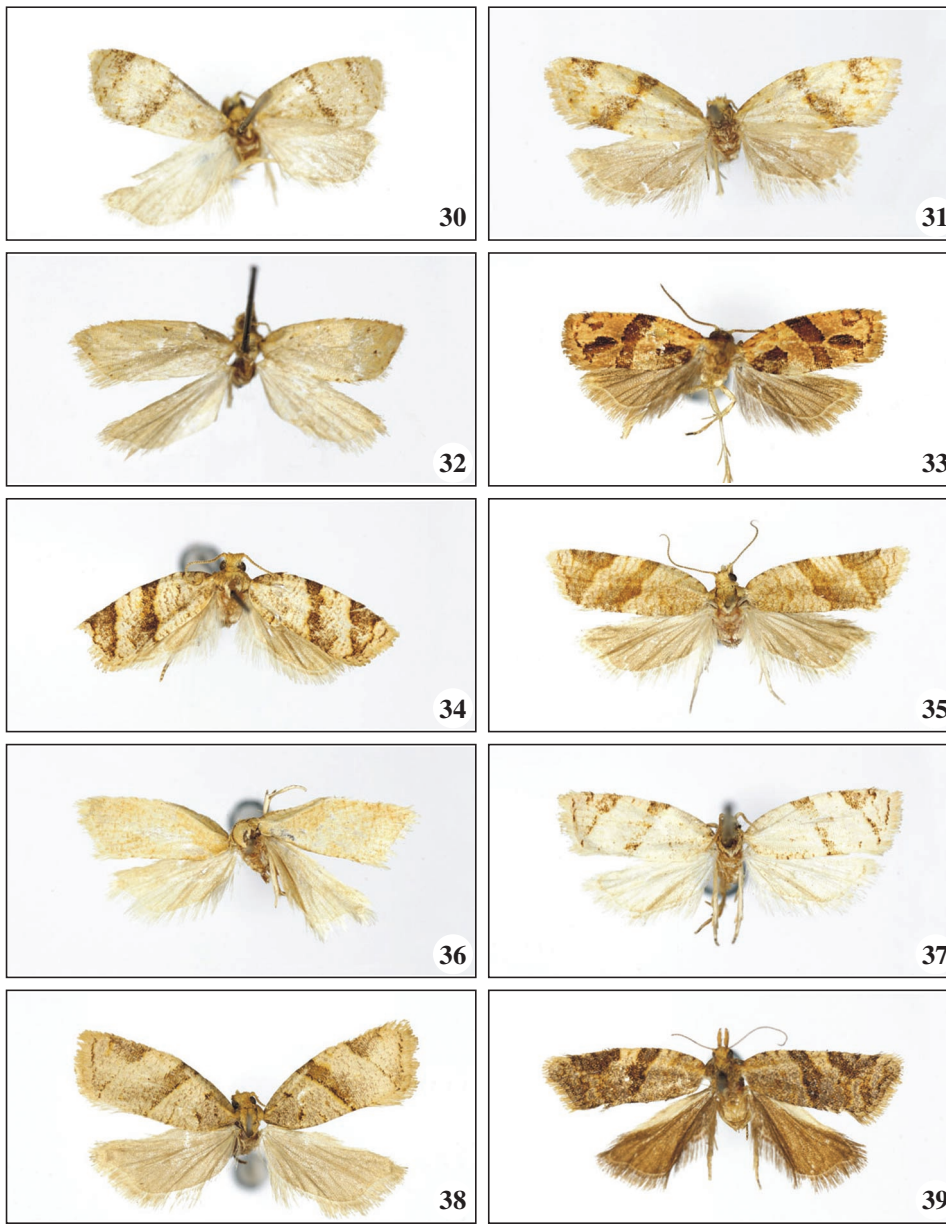
Figs. 9-16.– Male genitalia. **9-10**. *Clepsis gongyla* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **11-12**. *Clepsis barbellata* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **13-14**. *Clepsis humilaria* Razowski sp. n., holotype. **15-16**. *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



Figs. 17-22.– Male genitalia. **17-18**. *Orilesa mubalea* Razowski sp. n., holotype. **19-20**. *Orilesa caminosa* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **21-22**. *Orilesa haemyla* Razowski, sp. n., holotype**.**



Figs. 23-29.– Female genitalia and adults. **23**. *Orilesa letheana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **24**. *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski sp. n., holotype. **25**. *Orilesa aberdarica* Razowski sp. n., holotype. **26**. *Clepsis ocladia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **27**. *Clepsis enarga* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **28**. *Clepsis lusingae* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **29**. *Clepsis oidema* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



Figs. 30-39.- Adults. **30**. *Clepsis gongyla* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **31**. *Clepsis barbellata* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **32**. *Clepsis humilaria* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **33**. *Orilesa letheana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **34**. *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, GS 00655. **35**. *Orilesa legitimana* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, GS 00639. **36**. *Orilesa mubalea* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **37**. *Orilesa caminosa* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **38**. *Orilesa haemyla* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **39**. *Orilesa aberdarica* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.